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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Some New Fruits

Originated in the Department of Horticulture of
the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station

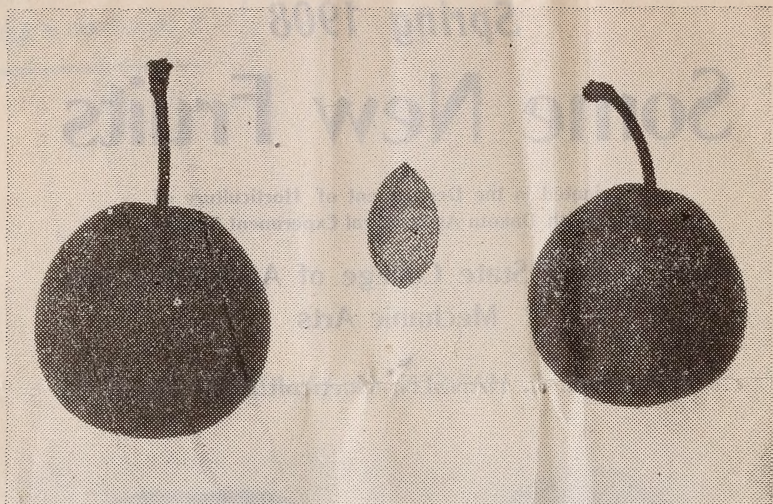
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and
Mechanic Arts

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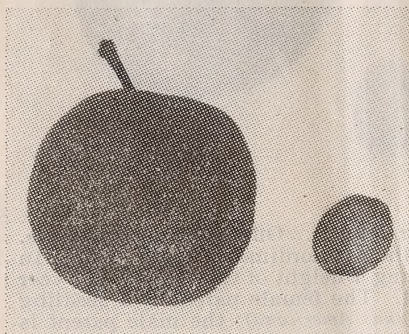


Hanska—(Sioux Indian word for "tall"). Offered for the first time. The name is given in allusion to the extraordinarily rapid growth in nursery, three year old trees attaining a height of twelve feet; two year old trees are too heavy to ship well. The female parent is a seedling of our wild northwestern plum (*Prunus Americana*); the male parent is the very large, firm-fleshed, fragrant apricot plum of China (*Prunus Simoni*), and popular in the orchards of California. The Hanska fruited first in 1906 and 1907 on two and three year old trees in nursery row. In fruit the Hanska closely resembles its Chinese parent in form, color, fragrance, quality and firmness of flesh; the size, however, is smaller being only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter so far but will probably increase as this was from two and three year old trees in nursery row. As will be noted by the above cut, the pit is very small. The trees offered are one year old on native plum (*Prunus Americana*) roots, which were closely crowded in nursery and the buds inserted the same year the pits were sown. Price of trees four to five feet, 75 cents each; 3 trees for \$2.00.

Sapa—(Sioux Indian word for "black"). Offered for the first time. The female parent is one of our selected seedlings of the western sand cherry, (*Prunus Besseyi*), a favorite fruit of the Sioux Indians; the male parent a very large purple-fleshed, Japanese plum originated by Luther Burbank of California and by him named the Sultan. The Sultan is a plum of the Satsuma type and is perhaps a cross with some other species. The Sapa fruited first in 1907 on a tree cut back very severely for bud-sticks. These first specimens were only one inch in diameter but the size will probably increase. (The following cut was erroneously made too large by the engraver). The tree is plum-like in habit; one year trees in nursery have many fruit buds; the glossy, dark



purple skin, and the rich dark purple red flesh of its Japanese sire. Price, one year trees 4 to 4½ feet on native plum stock, 2 for \$1.00.



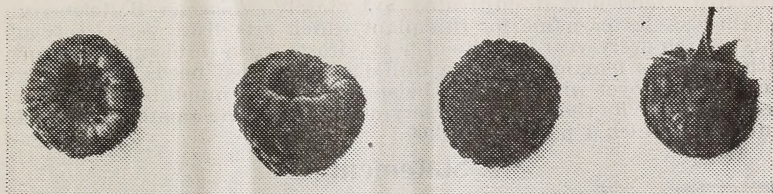
Skuya—(The Sioux Indian for "sweet"). Offered for the first time. Female parent Red June, a large early Japanese plum; male parent DeSoto, a well known native plum (*Prunus Americana*) originated in southwestern Wisconsin. The Skuya first fruited in 1907 upon a tree very severely cut for bud-stick. The color of these fresh fruits is a dull dark red and yellow but may improve in this respect with a more favorable season; the pit is very small; the quality excellent and delicious. The size

will probably increase on older trees. Trees one year old on native plum stock, 4½ to 5 feet, strong and stocky, 2 for \$1.00.



Tokeya—(The Sioux Indian for "first"). This is the name now adopted for our South Dakota No. 7 introduced last year. Female parent one of our select second generation seedlings of the western sand cherry (*Prunus Besseyi*), a favorite bush fruit of the Dakota Sioux Indians; the male parent is *Prunus Simoni*, the apricot plum from China. Fruit this year one and three-eighths inches in diameter, dark red, flesh green, of good quality; pit very small. It will be noticed that the Tokeya is a half sister to Hanska, having the same sire, but the Tokeya is a dwarf as compared with the giant Hanska. One year trees on native plum root, 3 feet; 3 for \$1.00.]

New Sand Cherry Hybrids—In addition to the above, I have a number of very remarkable hybrids of *Prunus Besseyi* with various Japanese plums, especially Luther Burbank's Gold plum; with the European apricots; and one I hope is with the peach, although of this latter combination I am not positive, as the leaves resemble too much the sand-cherry x apricot hybrid. None of these have fruited, the original tree having been cut the first year for propagation, but one year trees are four to five and three fourths feet high in nursery and full of fruit buds. To experimenters willing to take some risks, a few trees are offered under strict restrictions as to propagation until they have shown their value. Price \$4.00 per dozen for one year old trees, 2 to 3 trees of each variety, my selection.



Sunbeam Raspberry—The first of our many thousands of raspberry seedlings to be named. First sent out spring 1906. Female parent, a wild red raspberry from Cavalier county, North Dakota, near the Manitoba line. Male parent, Shaffer's Colossal from New York. Plant extremely vigorous, productive, purple-caned, sprouts freely. Fruit of fair size and quality. Worthy of trial where raspberries winter-kill as it has endured 41 degrees below zero without protection. It endured last winter perfectly at Bismarck, North Dakota, without protection and other good reports have been received. Plants 12 for \$2.00; 50 for \$5.00.

Hardy Strawberries—Out of over eight thousand seedlings of strawberries of half wild; half tame ancestry, the best few have been reserved for further field trial. See Bulletin 103. This year I had no time to work up a stock of any of these for distribution except the South Dakota No. 1, which is a hybrid of the Jessie fertilized with pollen of a wild strawberry from Manitoba. Blossoms are perfect so that plants will bear alone. Plants hardy here without winter mulching. Fruit one inch in diameter, of good quality. Price, by mail prepaid, 50 for \$1.50.

Note.—I may get time to send out this spring a few of the largest of these new strawberries, mostly three-fourths tame and one-fourth wild in pedigree. Prices will run about 50 cents per dozen, by mail prepaid. If especially interested send in your name for list to be sent when issued.

Choice Pure Native Plums

New native plums—About six thousand native plum seedlings have been fruited and some of the best of these have been propagated and are now ready for limited trial elsewhere. All bear fruit, large to very large in size and good to very good in quality; trees productive and with good foliage the past two seasons so trying on plum foliage. The following have been named:

Wastesa—(Sioux Indian name for "delicious"). This is our State

Fair No. 16 mentioned in my Bulletin No. 93. Large, almost free stone, excellent.

Yuteca—(Sioux Indian for "to refresh") First sent out spring 1907 as South Dakota No. 8. Size very large, quality good. Very early.

Zekanta—(Sioux Indian for "yellow plum"). A large yellow plum, of good quality.

Huya (Sioux Indian for "eagle"). This is our State Fair No. 36 noted in Bulletin No. 93.

Topa—(Sioux Indian for "four"). Fruit large, handsome; tree low.

Winnipeg and Assiniboin—Two very early varieties grown from native pits received from Manitoba. Probably for the north only.

South Dakota Nos. 23 to 45 inclusive—For the present these plums will be tested in a limited way under numbers. Price of new native plums not less than 3 of each variety, our selection on late orders, one year old on native plum roots, 12 for \$2.50, 25 for \$4.50, 50 for \$8.00.

Siberian Sandthorn—This is *Hippophae rhamnoides* as found native at Irkutsk, Siberia. The French form of the species winter-kills at St. Petersburg. As found native in Lapland and Siberia, the orange yellow very acid fruit is used by the natives for culinary purposes, but here their use will most probably be wholly ornamental. A hedge plant attaining height of twelve feet, closely related to our native buffaloberry but with considerably larger fruit and with the same sprouting tendency if cultivated too closely. **Siberian Buffaloberry** might be a better name for this plant which sets fruit very freely at this station every year in spite of heavy frosts when in bloom. Plants either male or female as in the Buffaloberry. Seed needs stratifying and freezing over winter and to be shaded at first much like evergreen seed, hence is for the skilled nurseryman and not the amateur. Seed 4 ounces for \$1.00; 1 pound for \$3.00.

Statement

The object of these experiments in breeding hardy fruits, which are now second to none in extent, is to originate better and harder fruits for the prairie Northwest than any now known. To be compelled to protect fruit trees and plants is HORTICULTURE ON CRUTCHES and hence to be avoided if possible.

This department does not conduct a commercial nursery. The plants sent out are either originated here as the result of fruit-breeding experiments, or imported from Russia, Siberia or other northern regions of Europe and Asia. My policy is to offer each kind only until well introduced, leaving the main work of propagation to the commercial nurseries. The varieties sent out have all done well here; their value elsewhere can only be determined by actual trial. A careful record is kept here of each lot sent out, and it is expected that each planter will do the same and report in due season when requested.

Those interested in experimental horticulture for the prairie Northwest, should order early as the stock is limited.

None of the Siberian alfalfa and other new seeds and plants I secured in Russia and Siberia in the fall of 1906 for the United States Department of Agriculture will be available for distribution this year.

Terms, Cash with Order. Add 25 cents to orders for less than \$3.00 to pay for moss and packing. 10 per cent discount on orders amounting to \$10 or over. Stock is shipped by express carefully packed in moss. No plants sold in less than the quantities specified.

No Orders Booked Until Paid For.

The money received from the sale of plants makes it possible to carry on the fruit-breeding work on a larger scale than would otherwise be possible. A work of tremendous magnitude and importance is being done with very limited means; this charge helps to cover cost of propagation and also serves to keep the stock out of the hands of the careless planter who is not really interested in the work.

Do not send local checks. Remit by Bank Draft, Postoffice or Express Money Order. Address

N. E. HANSEN,
Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota.